Table 1
Standardized mortality ratios for men in Cancer Prevention Study I for total mortality, lung cancer, and coronary heart disease (CHD) by tar and nicotine intake

Deaths	Tar and Nicotine Intake		
	High[a]	Medium[b]	Low[c]
Total Deaths			
1960-1966	1.00	0.90	0.88
1967-1972	1.00	0.98	0.81
Lung Cancer			
1960-1966	1.00	0.96	0.83
1967-1972	1.00	0.94	0.79
CHD			
1960-1966	1.00	0.91	0.93
1967-1972	1.00	1.03	0.82

[a] *High = 2.0 to 2.7 mg nicotine and 25.8 to 35.7 mg tar.*
[b] *Medium = intermediate.*
[c] *Low = <1.2 mg nicotine and tar generally <17.6 mg.*

Source: Hammond et al., 1976.

Table 2
Adjusted odds ratios and 95-percent confidence intervals for males in the American Health Foundation case-control study, by level of filter smoking

Pattern of Smoking	Tumor Type			
	Kreyberg I		Kreyberg II	
	Odds Ratio	95% Confidence Interval	Odds Ratio	95% Confidence Interval
Nonfilter Only	1.00	–	1.00	–
Switchers (1-9 years)	0.83	0.59 - 1.17	0.96	0.61 - 1.51
Switchers (10+ years)	0.66	0.49 - 0.90	0.79	0.53 - 1.18
Filter Only	0.69	0.37 - 1.27	0.87	0.43 - 1.54

Source: Wynder and Kabat, 1988.

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/lkhk0001